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PERMAN & GREEN 425 POST ROAD FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			DEAN, RAYMOND S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2684	

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/827,208	LATVA-AHO ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Raymond S Dean	2684	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>0801</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1 – 2, 11 – 12, 16, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Goni et al. (5,991,641).

Regarding Claim 1, Goni teaches a method of connecting an access point to other network elements in a wireless telecommunication system comprising at least one access point and at least one fixed network part (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 9 – 46, FCT provides access to the network), comprising the steps of: storing data on an IC card for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57), connecting the IC card inserted in the access point in response to a need to connect the access point to the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57), and connecting necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access

point on the basis of said stored data (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57).

Regarding Claim 2, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Goni further teaches checking in the fixed network part if the IC card is entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 12 lines 45 – 47), and connecting the necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point in response to the IC card having the right to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57).

Regarding Claim 11, Goni teaches a wireless telecommunication system comprising at least one access point and at least one fixed network part (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 9 – 46, FCT provides access to the network), wherein the access point is arranged to connect an IC card inserted in the access point, onto which is stored data for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57), and the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point on the basis of said stored data (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57).

Regarding Claim 12, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Goni further teaches wherein the fixed network part is arranged to check if the IC card is entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 12 lines 45 - 47), and the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect the access point and necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional

connection in response to the IC card being entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57).

Regarding Claim 16, Goni teaches an access point in a wireless telecommunication system, wherein the access point comprises card means for coupling an IC card to the access point and for reading data on the IC card (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57) and the access point comprises control means and transceiver means for setting up a functional connection to required resources of a fixed network part on the basis of the data stored on the IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57).

Regarding Claim 19, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Goni further teaches wherein the access point is a base station in the wireless telecommunication system (Figure 1, the FCT and base station provide access to the network thus the base station is also an access point).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3 – 5, 8, 13, and 17 – 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goni et al. (5,991,641) in view of Mills Jr. (US 6,665,529).

Regarding Claim 3, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 2. Goni further teaches transmitting a request for connecting the access point to the network element of the fixed network part on the basis of a stored address (Column 6 lines 9 – 46).

Goni does not teach wherein said data includes an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card, the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity, and checking the rights of the IC card by checking the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card.

Mills teaches wherein said data includes an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity (Column 6 lines 36 – 54, the HLR, which is another fixed network part element, contains the address of the SIM, the IMSI comprises said address), and checking the rights of the IC card by checking the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the data on stored on the IC card and the method of checking the rights on said IC card taught above in Mills in the system of Goni for the

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purpose of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or "rogue" SIM cards as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claim 4, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Goni further teaches connecting the access point to a functional connection with resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46).

Goni does not teach wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm required for authenticating the IC card the method further comprising the steps of transmitting an authentication response, calculated by means of at least one key and algorithm, to the fixed network part, authenticating the IC card by checking the transmitted authentication response in the fixed network part, and connecting in response to the authentication response being acceptable.

Mills teaches wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm required for authenticating the IC card (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 - 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63) the method further comprising the steps of transmitting an authentication response, calculated by means of at least one key and algorithm, to the fixed network part (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63), authenticating the IC card by checking the transmitted authentication response in the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 55 – 63), and connecting in response to the authentication response being acceptable (Column 6 lines 55 – 63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the authentication method taught above in Mills in the

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system of Goni for the purpose of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or “rogue” SIM cards as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claim 5, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Goni does not teach wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm for ciphering the connection between the access point and the fixed network part, and the method further includes the step of ciphering the traffic between the access point and the fixed network part by utilizing at least one key and algorithm.

Mills teaches wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm for ciphering a connection (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10), and the method further includes the step of ciphering the traffic by utilizing at least one key and algorithm (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the ciphering method taught above in Mills in the system of Goni for the purpose of providing a secure end-to-end communications link as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claim 8, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Goni does not teach wherein the IC card comprises a security function for checking a user of the IC card, and wherein other data, in addition to said data related to the use of the access points, is stored on the IC card.

Mills teaches wherein the IC card comprises a security function for checking a user of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67), and wherein other data, in addition to said



data related to the use of the access points, is stored on the IC card (Column 5 lines 1 – 6, the IMEI is other data).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use IC card data taught above in Mills in the SIM card of Goni for the purposes of identifying the subscriber and preventing the use of stolen equipment as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claim 13, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Goni further teaches wherein the access point is arranged to transmit a request for connecting the access point to the network element of the fixed network part on the basis of a stored address (Column 6 lines 9 – 46).

Goni does not teach wherein said data comprises an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card, the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity, and the network element of the fixed network part is arranged to check the rights of the IC card by checking the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card.

Mills teaches wherein said data comprises an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity (Column 6 lines 36 – 54, the HLR, which is

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another fixed network part element, contains the address of the SIM, the IMSI comprises said address), and the network element of the fixed network part is arranged to check the rights of the IC card by checking the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the data on stored on the IC card and the method of checking the rights on said IC card taught above in Mills in the system of Goni for the purpose of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or “rogue” SIM cards as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claim 17, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Goni further teaches wherein the control means are arranged to send a request for connecting the access point to the network element of the fixed network part on the basis of a stored address (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57) and the control means are arranged to set up a functional connection to at least one network element of the fixed network part in response to an accepted request for connecting the access point (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57).

Goni does not teach wherein said data includes an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card.

Mills teaches wherein said data includes an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR,

which is a fixed network part element, there is knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the data on stored on the IC card taught above in Mills in the system of Goni for the purpose of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or "rogue" SIM cards as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claim 18, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Goni does not teach wherein the control means are arranged to transmit a request to the IC card for calculating an authentication response and at least one ciphering key, the control means are arranged to transmit the authentication response calculated on the IC card to the fixed network part, and the transceiver means are arranged to cipher the data to be sent to the fixed network part and to decrypt the data received from the fixed network part by means of at least one ciphering key calculated on the IC card.

Mills teaches wherein the control means are arranged to transmit a request to the IC card for calculating an authentication response and at least one ciphering key (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 - 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63), the control means are arranged to transmit the authentication response calculated on the IC card to the fixed network part (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63), and the transceiver means are arranged to cipher the data to be sent to the fixed network part and to decrypt the data received from the fixed network part by means of at least one ciphering key calculated on the IC card (Column 6 lines 55 – 63, Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the authentication method and ciphering taught above in Mills in the system of Goni in view of Widegren for the purposes of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or "rogue" SIM cards and providing a secure end-to-end communications link as taught by Mills.

5. Claims 6, 9 – 10, 14, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goni et al. (5,991,641) in view of Widegren et al. (6,374,112 B1).

Regarding Claim 6, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Goni further teaches further teaches wherein the fixed network part comprises, an access point server (Figure 1, 150), and an access point register server in a functional connection thereto and includes stored data relating to the IC card (Figure 1, 160), the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting a specific identity of the IC card to the access point register server, checking a right of the IC card to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57), selecting an access point server for the access point in response to the IC card having the right to use the resources of the fixed network part (Figure 1, 150, 160, Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57), transmitting data on the selected access point server to the access point and data on the access point to be connected to the access point server (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 9 – 46).

Goni does not teach selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources.

Widegren teaches selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Goni (Column 10 lines 63 – 67, Column 11 lines 1 – 7) and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Goni for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 9, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Goni does not teach an access point that is a base station in a UMTS system, and the fixed network part comprises at least a UMTS system radio network controller.

Widegren teaches an access point that is a base station in a UMTS system, and the fixed network part comprises at least a UMTS system radio network controller (Figure 1).

Goni (Column 10 lines 63 – 67, Column 11 lines 1 – 7) and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the elements of a UMTS system taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Goni

for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 10, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim

1. Goni does not teach wherein the access point is a UMTS system radio network controller RNC and the fixed network part comprises one or more network elements of a core network of a UMTS system.

Widegren teaches wherein the access point is a UMTS system radio network controller RNC and the fixed network part comprises one or more network elements of a core network of a UMTS system (Figure 1).

Goni (Column 10 lines 63 – 67, Column 11 lines 1 – 7) and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the elements of a UMTS system taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Goni for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 14, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim

11. Goni further teaches further teaches wherein the fixed network part comprises, an access point server (Figure 1, 150), and an access point register server in a functional connection thereto and includes stored data relating to the IC card (Figure 1, 160), the access point is arranged to transmit a specific identity of the IC card to the access point register server, the access point register server is arranged to check a right of the IC card to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14

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lines 53 – 57), the access point register server is arranged to select an access point server for the access point in response to the IC card being entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Figure 1, 150, 160, Column 6 lines 9 – 46, Column 14 lines 53 – 57), the access point register server is arranged to transmit data on the selected access point server to the access point and data on the access point to be connected to the access point server (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 9 – 46).

Goni does not teach wherein the access point is arranged to transmit to the access point server a request for selecting a radio network controller, the access point server is arranged to select a radio network controller for the access point, and the access point and fixed network part are arranged to connect the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources.

Widegren teaches wherein the access point is arranged to transmit to the access point server a request for selecting a radio network controller, the access point server is arranged to select a radio network controller for the access point (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55), and the access point and fixed network part are arranged to connect the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Goni (Column 10 lines 63 – 67, Column 11 lines 1 – 7) and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Goni

for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 20, Goni teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Goni does not teach wherein the access point is a radio network controller controlling one or more base stations in the wireless telecommunication system, and the fixed network part comprises one or more network elements of a core network of a telecommunication system.

Widegren teaches wherein the access point is a radio network controller controlling one or more base stations in the wireless telecommunication system (Figure 1, the radio network controller is the access point for the base stations), and the fixed network part comprises one or more wireless network elements of a core network of the telecommunication system (Figure 1).

Goni (Column 10 lines 63 – 67, Column 11 lines 1 – 7) and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller and core network taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Goni for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

6. Claims 7, 15, 21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goni et al. (5,991,641) in view of Widegren et al. (6,374,112 B1), as applied to Claims 6, 14 above, and further in view of Mills Jr. (US 6,665,529).



Regarding Claim 7, Goni in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Widegren further teaches connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Goni in view of Widegren does not teach calculating at least one cipher key and authentication response in the IC card and in the access point register server, transmitting the authentication response calculated in the IC card to the access point register server, authenticating the IC card by checking if the transmitted authentication response corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server, ciphering traffic with calculated cipher keys.

Mills teaches calculating at least one cipher key and authentication response in the IC card and in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 20 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10), transmitting the authentication response calculated in the IC card to the access point register server, authenticating the IC card by checking if the transmitted authentication response corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), ciphering traffic with calculated cipher keys (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the authentication method and ciphering taught above in Mills in the system of Goni in view of Widegren for the purposes of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or “rogue” SIM cards and providing a secure end-to-end communications link as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claim 15, Goni in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 14. Widegren further teaches wherein the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect, the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Goni in view of Widegren does not teach wherein the IC card and the access point register server are arranged to calculate at least one cipher key and authentication response, the access point is arranged to transmit the authentication response calculated in the IC card to the access point register server, the access point register server is arranged to authenticate the IC card by checking if the transmitted authentication response corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server, the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect, in response to an acceptable authentication, the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller in such a manner that traffic between the access point and the radio network controller is ciphered by the calculated cipher keys.

Mills teaches wherein the IC card and the access point register server are arranged to calculate at least one cipher key and authentication response in the IC card and in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 20 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10), the access point register server is arranged to authenticate the IC card by checking if the transmitted corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), connecting in response to an acceptable authentication, ciphering traffic with calculated cipher keys (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10),

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the authentication method and ciphering taught above in Mills in the system of Goni in view of Widegren for the purposes of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or "rogue" SIM cards and providing a secure end-to-end communications link as taught by Mills.

Regarding Claims 21, 23, Goni in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 6, 14. Goni in view of Widegren does not teach wherein the stored data relating to the IC card includes the specific identity of the IC card

Mills teaches wherein the stored data relating to the IC card includes the specific identity of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the data on stored on the IC card taught above in Mills in the system of Goni in view of Widegren for the purpose of providing a secure wireless system that is immune to unauthorized or "rogue" SIM cards as taught by Mills.

7. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goni et al. (5,991,641) in view of Mills Jr. (US 6,665,529), as applied to Claim 8 above, and further in view of Widegren et al. (6,374,112 B1).

Regarding Claim 22, Goni in view of Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 8. Goni in view of Mills does not teach other data that includes the data required in UMTS system USIM application.

Widegren teaches other data that includes the data required in UMTS system USIM application (Figure 1, the fact that this is a UMTS system there will inherently be data on the on the SIM for USIM application).

Goni in view of Mills and Widegren teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the USIM application taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Goni in view of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

### ***Conclusion***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond S Dean whose telephone number is 571-272-7877. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay A Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Raymond S. Dean  
April 12, 2005



NAY MAUNG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER